REFERENCES:

1) Polymorphic sequence variants in medicine: Technical, social, legal and ethical issues. Pharmacogenetics as an example. ESHG/IPTS Background document. The professional and Public Policy Committee (PPPC) (June2004)
2) Conti, A. and Bickel, M. H. (1977) History of drug metabolism: discoveries of majorpathways in 19th century. Drug Metab. Rev. **6**, 1–50.
3) Meyer, U. A. (2004) Pharmacogenetics: five decades of therapeutic lessons from genetic diversity. Nat. Rev. Genet. **5**, 669–676
4) Kohn LT, Corrigan JM, Donaldson MS, Eds. (1999) To err is human: building a safer health system (Washington). Natl Acad Press.
5) Institute of Medicine.(2001), Crossing a quality chasm: a new health system for twenty first century (Washington). Natl Acad Press.
6) Ingelman-Sundermann M.(2005) Genetic polymorphism of CYP450 2D6: clinical consequences, evolutionary aspects and functional diversity. Pharmacogenomics J. 5:6-13.
7) Linder MW, Prough RA, Valdes R Jr.(1997) Pharmacogenetics: a laboratory tool for optimizing therapeutic efficiency. Clin Chem. 43:254-266.
8) Evans, D. A., Manley, K. A. and McKusick, K. V. (1960) Genetic control of isoniazid metabolism in man. Br. Med. J. **2**, 485–491.
9) Hughes, H. B., Biehl, J. P., Jones, A. P. and Schmidt, L. H. (1954) Metabolism of isoniazid in man as related to the occurrence of peripheral neuritis. Am. Rev. Tuberc. **70**, 266–273
10) Mitchell, R. S. and Bell, J. C. (1957) Clinical implications of isoniazid, PAS and streptomycin blood levels in pulmonary tuberculosis. Trans. Am. Clin. Climatol. Assoc. **69**, 98–105
11) Meisel P: Arylamine N-acetyltransferases and drug response. *Pharmacogenomics (*2002), **3(3):**349-366.
12) Ladero JM:(2008) Influence of polymorphic N-acetyltransferases on non-malignant spontaneous disorders and on response to drugs. *Curr Drug Metab*, 9(6):532-537.
13) Meyer, U. A., Zanger, U. M., Grant, D. M. & Blum, M. (1989) in Advances in Drug Research, ed. Testa, B. (Academic,London), Vol. 19, in press.

14) Ayesh, R. & Smith, R. L. (1989) in RecentAdvances in Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, eds. Turner, P. & Volans, G. N. (Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh), Vol. 4, pp. 137-157

15) Agúndez JA:(2008) Polymorphisms of human N-acetyltransferases and cancer risk. *Curr Drug Metab*, 9(6):520-531.

16) García-Closas M, Malats N, Silverman D, Dosemeci M, Kogevinas M, Hein DW et al.: (2005)NAT2 slow acetylation, GSTM1 null genotype, and risk ofbladder cancer: results from the Spanish Bladder Cancer Study and meta-analyses. *Lancet* 2005, 366(9486**):**649-6

17) Batra J, Ghosh B:(2008) N-acetyltransferases as markers for asthma and allergic/atopic disorders. *Curr Drug Metab* , **9(6):**546-553.

18) Martin Blum, Denis M. Grant, Anne demierre,(1989) N-acetylation pharmacogenetics: A gene deletion causes absence of arylamine N-acetyltransferase in liver of slow acetylator rabbits Proc. Nadl. Acad. Sci. USAVol. 86, pp. 9554-9557, Medical Sciences.

19) du Souich P, McLean AJ, Stoeckel K, Ohlendorf D, Gibaldi M. (1979)Screening methods using sulfamethazine for determining acetylator phenotype. Clin Pharmacol The. Dec;26(6):757-65.

20) Chapron CJ, Blum MR.(1976) Relationship of sulfamethazine disposition kinetics to acetylator phenotype in man. A preliminary study. J Clin Pharmacol.16(7):338-44.

21) Khan A.K.Azad, M Nurazzaman, and S C Truelove.(1983) The effect of the acetylator phenotype on the metabolism of sulphasalazine in man. J Med Genet. February; 20(1): 30–36

22) Adam A.M, H J Rogers, S A Amiel, and R D Rubens.(1984) The effect of acetylator phenotype on the disposition of aminoglutethimide. Br J Clin Pharmacol. October; 18(4): 495–505.

23) Iyer, Federico Innocenti, Lalitha and Mark J. Ratain.(2001) Pharmacogenetics of Anticancer Agents: Lessons from Amonafide and Irinotecan. Copyright by The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. DMD 29:596–600,

24) Ratain MJ, Mick R, Janisch L, Berezin F, Schilsky RL, Vogelzang NJ, Kut M.(1996) Individualized dosing of amonafide based on a pharmacodynamic model incorporating acetylator phenotype and gender. Pharmacogenetics. Feb;6(1):93-101

25) Ahmad, R. A., Rogers, H. J., Vandenburg, M. & Wright, P. (1981). Effects of concurrent administration of other substrate of N-acetyltransferase on dapsone acetylation. Br. J. clin. Pharmac., 12, 83-86

26) Carr, K., Oates, J. A., Nies, A. S. & Woosley, R. L. (1978). Simultaneous analysis of dapsone and monoacetyldapsone employing high performance liquid chromatography: A rapid method for

27) Clark, D. W. J. (1985). Genetically determined variability in acetylation and oxidation. Therapeutic implications. Drugs, 29, 342-375.

28) Weber, W. W. & Hein, D. W. (1979). Clinical pharmacokinetics of isoniazid. Clin. Pharmacokin., 4, 401-422.

29) Philip P.A. M. S. Robert2 & H. J. Rogers,(1984) A rapid method for determination of acetylation phenotype using dapsone. Br. J. clin. Pharmac. 17, 465-469.

30) Zacest R, Gilmore E, Koch-Weser J:(1972) Treatment of essential hypertension with combined vasodilation and bcta-adrcnergic blockade. N Engl J Med , 617,

31) Gottlieb TB, Katz FH, Chidsey CA III,(1972) Combined therapy with vasodilator drugs and beta-adrenergic blockade in hypertension. Circulation 45: 571,

32) Pettinger WA, Mitchell HC: Minoxidil,(1973) an alternative to nephrectomy for refractory hypertension. N Engl J Med 289**:** 167,

33) Shepherd A.M, JL McNay, TM Ludden, MS Lin and GE Musgrave,(1981) Plasma concentration and acetylator phenotype determine response to oral hydralazine.Hypertension, 3:580-585.

34) Grant D.M,B.K.Tang & W.Calou,(1984) A Simple test for acetylator phenotype using caffeine,Department of pharmacology,University of torranto,Canada M5S1A8. Br. J. clin. Pharmac.17, 459-464

35) wainer et al,(1998) elisa kit rapid determination of N-acetyltransferase(NAT2) phenotypes.US005830672A.

36) Thamann et al(2002) Novel sequence variento of the human N-acetyltransferasc-2(NAT-2) Gene and use there of.US0020020128215

37) Mayers A.(2004) Pharmacogenetics – five decades of therapeutic lesion from genetic diversity, ,vol-5,669.

38) David w. hein,Charlene A.Mcqueen,Denis M.Grant,(2000)pharmacogenetics of arylamine N-acetyatransferase:A symposium in honour Wendell w.webervol 28,1425-1432

39) Joanna E. Summerscales and P. David Josephy,(2004) Human Acetyl CoA:Arylamine *N*-Acetyltransferase Variant Generated by Random Mutagenesis,vol 65,(220-226),

40) Charles F B Nhachi,(1988) Polymorphic acetylation of sulphamethazine in a Zimbabwe population, Journal of Medical Genetics , 25, 29-31

41) Charuvind K. Awale, R. Mayee,(2011)Acetylator Phenotype in drug metabolism Relevant to Pharmacogenomics and Pharmacogenetics Sciences, International Journal of Pharmacy Research & Technology, 2011, Volume 1, Issue 2, 08-11.

42) Hoirun Nisa, Suminori Kono, Guang Yin,et al(2010)Cigarette smoking, genetic polymorphisms andcolorectal cancer risk: the Fukuoka Colorectal Cancer StudyNisa *et al. BMC Cancer*, 10:274

43) Umar Farooq**,** N. Malla & M.L. Dubey(2009) Genetic polymorphism in *msp-2*, *ama-1* and *csp* genes in *Plasmodium falciparum* field isolates from north and north-western Indi*J Vector Borne Dis* 46, pp. 109–116,

44) Gupta V.K, Ashok. K. Misra,Gaur, Pandey and ,U.K.Chauhan(2009) Studies of genetic polymorphism in the isolates of *Fusarium solani, Australian Journal of Crop Science* Southern Cross Journals,*3(2):101-106*

45) Junji Saruwatari ,Takateru Ishitsu and Kazuko Nakagawa(2010) Update on the Genetic Polymorphisms of Drug-Metabolizing Enzymes in Antiepileptic Drug Therapy, *Pharmaceuticals* 2010, *3*, 2709-2732;

46) Brian Leyland et al(2003) Indivisualization of therapy with aHuman Acetyl CoA:Arylamine *N*-Acetyltransferase anxiolytics,US200301752